

# The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

AT  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,

BY  
O. PALMER,  
Editor and Proprietor.

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## TEACHERS TO GO WEST

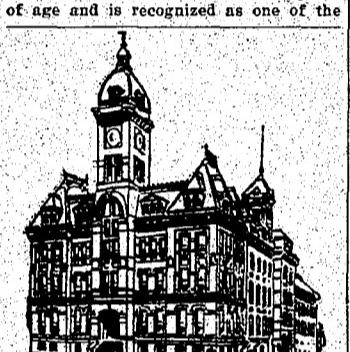
### A HOST WILL ATTEND THE DENVER CONVENTION.

Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting of the National Educational Association, July 5-12—Many Eminent Educators on the Program.

Thirty Thousand Expected.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the National Educational Association will be held in Denver, July 5 to 12. The association goes so far West this year for the second time in its history. In 1888 the session was held in San Francisco; the president of the association for '88 was Aaron Gove, then and now superintendent of the Denver schools. The San Francisco meeting was the largest the association has ever held, before since that time, and such enthusiasm as was manifested in 1888 has not been known until 1895, when the fame of Denver has called forth, three months before the time set for the July meeting, an enthusiasm on the part of educators throughout the country, which assures an attendance of between 20,000 and 30,000 people. The San Francisco attendance was 12,000.

The National Educational Association was established in 1857 in Philadelphia; its object, as stated in the preamble to the constitution, is "To elevate the character and advance the interests of the profession of teaching, and to promote the cause of popular education in the United States." Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia College, professor of philosophy and education, and State university examiner for New York, is president of the association. Dr. Butler is one of the young men who have of late years come to the front in educational lines. He is 33 years of age and is recognized as one of the



DENVER CITY HALL.

most advanced thinkers, and among the most progressive educators in the world. Superintendent A. G. Lane, of Chicago schools, is vice-president; Irvin Shepard, State superintendent of Minnesota, is secretary; Superintendent J. M. Greenwood, of the Kansas City schools, is treasurer; and Superintendent N. A. Calkins, of the New York schools, is chairman of the Board of Trustees, the governing body of the association. The membership is composed of men and women eminent in educational lines in the United States and Canada, and numbered last year over 5,000.

**Convention Program.** The National Educational Association has eleven departments, each of which has a meeting place and holds sessions of its own, in addition to those of the general convention. The departments are: Kindergarten, Elementary, Secondary, Higher, Normal, Manual Training, Art, Music, Business Education, Child Study, and a National Council of Education. Among the noted educators who will read papers and take part in the discussions of the conventions and its departments are: President Dr. G. M. Swarthmore; Commissioner Harris, of the United States Bureau of Education; Hon. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior; Prof. Jackman, of the Cook County Normal School, Illinois; Chancellor W. H. Payne, of Nashville University; George H. Martin, Supervisor of Boston Schools; Prof. William Carey Jones, of the University of California; James L. Hughes, Inspector of Schools, Toronto; Dr. J. M. Rice, of New York; Mrs. Mary Hunt, of Boston; Prof. Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin; N. C. Shaeffer, Pennsylvania State Superintendent; Halley C. Ives, Chief of the Art Department of the World's Columbian Exposition.

**The Convention City.** Not only has Denver become famous as a city of conventions, some sixty organizations having met there in convention last year, but no city of the age and size of Denver is so well known throughout the country for the superior excellence of its school system and for the educational advantages it affords.

Ever since the Knight Templar Conclave, of August, 1892, when 100,000



COLO. STATE CAPITOL, DENVER. Guests were so royally entertained in Denver, that city has always been considered in choosing a place for large conventions. Several other cities, east and west, fought hard for the '95 convention of the National Educational Association, but Denver prevailed.

From all points in the East, railroads will sell tickets to Denver and return at one fare, plus \$2 for membership in the association. These tickets will read, "good returning July 15 or 16," but if deposited with the Union Ticket Agent in Denver the return coupons will be extended to any time up to Sept. 1.

# Crawford Avalanche

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

O. PALMER,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1895.

NUMBER 5.

VOLUME XVII.

## BIG CORNER IN WHEAT.

Chicago Pecker Said to Have Secured All Available Stock.

Wheat made another long stride upward in Chicago Saturday, the July option closing at 64¢ cent, which is 14 cents higher than it closed Friday night. Numerous causes for the day's advance were given, the most prominent of which was the hitch in the Japan-China peace. The Post prints a story that P. D. Armon has practically cornered the market, controlling all available wheat. It is said that William H. Wallace, who is reported to control all the available stock of contract grade of wheat in New York, is closely connected with the latter on the deal. Armour's holdings are said to be enormous, and his control of the stock is said to be the real cause of the late advance in prices.

The features in corn were the covering by Phillips in the pit and the big cash sales, 360,000 bushels at least. In oats there was simply changing with the May, rather weak considering the surroundings. Proclamations announcing the occupation were posted at the corners of the streets.

The town is deserted, three-fourths of the population having withdrawn to the interior. The local officials locked all the public buildings, and took the keys with them. All was quiet, the marines and blue jackets returned to their ships, leaving behind a guard of about fifty men. Later on some excitement was visible.

In concluding his communication to the commander of the port, Rear Admiral Stephenson wrote as follows:

"In the event of its being your intention to offer resistance to my occupying the town, I give you this timely notice to remove all women and children to a place of safety, well away from the town, as I intend my ships to open fire on the principal buildings."

Nicaragua's Share Move.

The occupation of Corinto by English forces was peacefully accomplished and, according to late Nicaraguan advices, the British flag is floating over the public buildings in the town. Twelve boat loads of marines and blue jackets, numbering between 350 and 400 men, left the ships.

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O. PALMER, Publisher.

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## BETTER TRADE TONE.

### SLIGHT MENACE TO RAPID RECOVERY.

Your Die in a Storm at St. Charles—Last Speech of a New Jersey Man—Fear for Graham's Health—Deadly Duel.

Commerce Is Gaining.—R. G. Dunn & Co.'s Review of Trade says: "Business begins May, in better condition than at any other time since the breakdown in May, 1893. Smaller in volume than then, it is not now shrinking, but enlarging. The chief obstacle to a more complete recovery is the anxiety of many to pluck fruit before it is ripe. Holders of some staples have lifted them so far as to prevent their marketing. Consumption of materials in some branches is checked by advances which cannot be realized for finished products. Workers in some industries are demanding wages that cannot be paid out of any business in sight. In spite of labor troubles and speculative excesses, the outlook brightens. Money markets continue healthy, and with heavy sales of railway bonds abroad, the deficiency in public revenue, \$8,742,840, in April, causes no apprehension."

### GRESHAM IS A SICK MAN.

Too Many Visitors Are Admitted to the Bed-Chamber of the Secretary.

Secretary Graham is a sick man. He has not taken any nourishment for three days. He has lost his voice and is in a bad way. Several visitors were admitted during the thousandth afternoon in violation of the physician's orders, and they persisted in discussing the pending diplomatic complications and left him in a feverish, semi-delirious state during the night. The ailment, neuralgia of the stomach, it is learned, is one of nearly a year's standing and twice before in three months has compelled the Secretary to take to his bed.

### FELL DEAD ON THE LAWN.

Mr. Burrough of New Jersey, Expires After Making a Speech.

Edward Burrough, of Merchantville, N. J., ex-president of the State Board of Agriculture, a member of the State Road Commission and ex-lector of Camden County, made a speech on the lawn at the residence of Gen. E. Burn Grub, minister to Spain, Friday, and five minutes later fell dead at the feet of his comrades of the famous Twenty-third regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. Mr. Burrough had charge of the New Jersey agricultural exhibit of the World's Fair.

Statistics of Divorces.

The London foreign office publishes a table giving the number of divorces in foreign countries yearly for the last ten years, the figures having been specially gathered by members of the consular corps. In the whole of Great Britain during 1894 but 500 divorces were applied for, while in Germany the total was nearly 7,000, and in France 5,700. The State of Massachusetts shows up with one divorce to every twenty-two marriages.

### Stain by a Cyclone.

A death-gaden cyclone Saturday afternoon struck the town of St. Charles, twelve miles south of Elgin, Ill., leaving a corpse-strewn track. Four persons were killed, one person was fatally hurt, and two victims received serious injuries. The dead are: Mrs. Hartie E. Church, aged 30; Charles N. Thompson, aged 28; Miss Augusta Anderson, aged 18; Charles Anderson. The injured are: Miss Emma Johnson, fatally; Luke H. Causton, dangerously; Andrew Johnson, severely.

### Wisconsin Storm Swept.

An electric and wind storm in Wisconsin on Friday and the day before killed several people and damaged much property. The dead are: Joseph Anderia, aged 14, killed in his bed at Kellerville; Jasper Chlop, killed at Lodi; John Kitchmeister, killed at Seymour; Mrs. Joseph Sutherland, killed in her cellar at York, where she had gone to get away from the storm.

### Hottest on Record.

In the twenty years' meteorological history of Chicago there are but seven years for which the temperature rose as high in any time of May as it did Friday. In the quarter of a century no similar date ever equalled the day in heat. The maximum temperature was 88; and the average for the twenty-four hours 73. One case of prostration by heat was reported.

### Two Men Killed in a Duel.

Seth Stalcup, a United States deputy marshal, and I. N. Taylor, old-time enemies, met in a duel at Sherer school-house, Cherokee County, N. C. It was agreed to fight with naked fists, but Stalcup soon whipped Taylor, when each ran for his firearms. Stalcup's head was shot off. Taylor was mortally shot in the stomach and died.

### Will Not Lose Her Home.

The pension department at Washington has sent orders to Special Examiner Davison at Parkersburg, W. Va., to go to Mrs. Ryan, the aged widow whose pension was suspended because the department made a mistake, and withdraw the demand that was made on her to pay all money back that she had received.

### Swindled Workmen.

An indictment has been drawn in Cleveland, Ohio, against Charles W. Rogers, now in jail in Toledo. Rogers advertised for stationary engineers and charged applicants \$10 each for finding them employment, when, it is claimed, he had no situations to offer, those that he named being fictitious.

### Reed Will Pay Expenses.

The disgruntled condition of Gen. Hancock's tomb in the Norristown cemetery, just outside Philadelphia, has stirred up L. W. Reed, surgeon general of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. He gave orders to have the tomb rebuilt, and he will pay all the expenses himself.

### Six Bandits Are Killed.

Advices from San Juan Beauteau, Mex., say that six Guatemalan outlaws who have been committing many murders and robberies in that section during the last few months have been shot.

### Will Be a Royal Gift.

King Humbert and Queen Margherita have given an order to a Turin jeweler for a magnificent diadem in pearls and diamonds to cost 110,000 francs. This will be their joint present to the Princess d'Orleans on the occasion of her coming marriage with the Duke d'Aosta.

### Three Americans Killed in Mexico.

Word has reached Sierra Mojada, Mex., of the killing of three Americans in a fight in the Carmen mining district, near the Texas border, one of them being John F. Lemon, superintendent of one of the new mines at that place. The cause of the trouble is not known.

### BIG MIKE IN LEATHER.

Said to Result from Shortage in Live Cattle.

Leather has risen in price and shives will be dearer in consequence as much as 25 per cent, jobbers and manufacturers believe. Prices of certain grades have gone up from 6 to 9 cents a pound, a rise amounting to over 60 per cent, in some instances. Lower grades of shoe have advanced in some cases 15 per cent, and Boston agents of the manufacturers are notifying customers that they cannot duplicate orders at prices recently quoted. All this results from the shortage in the receipts of live cattle and consequent shortage in the supply of hides, though there is a suspicion that the leather trust has helped the matter along. One of the heaviest manufacturing houses in Chicago telegraphed for quotations and got the following: No. 2 leather at 17 to 18 cents a pound, an advance of 4 to 6 cents since the rise began, on grade leather at 18 to 20 cents, against 8 to 9 cents three months ago and on other grades in proportion.

### DIES AT HIS POST.

Alton Engineer Killed by Masked Bandits, Near Carlinville, Ill.

Alton mail and express train No. 3 was held up about half a mile north of Carlinville, Ill., at midnight Wednesday by a gang of five men. The train had just stopped for the crossing when the men began firing and jumped into the cab and commanded the engineer and fireman to hold up their hands. They were scared away by the train crew, but not before they had killed the engineer. The gang ran in all directions, but three of them were captured and are now in jail. The sheriff and posse, armed with shotguns, have started on the trail of the rest of the men and hope to catch them soon. The dead engineer was Frank Holmes, one of the oldest and best engineers on the Alton road.

### INDIAN RISING EXAGGERATED.

All the Trouble Arises from the Ar- rest of a Half-Breed.

St. Johns, N. D., dispatches say the reported uprising of large numbers of Turtle Mountain Indians and half-breeds, in which 1,500 were said to be on the war-path, is very largely exaggerated. Many of the Indians were arrested during the winter and taken to Bismarck on trial charges in an attempt on the part of the United States officials to make fat fees, and last week the marshals arrested another half-breed, who was promptly rescued by his friends. The marshals went to Fargo and secured additional forces in order to rearrest this man. The reds say if he is arrested again there will be trouble. Canadian half-breeds are most violent and are fomenting the trouble.

### KOKE SMITH ON SILVER,

Gold Monometallism, He Says, Not a Strong Factor.

Secretary Koke Smith, of the Interior Department, in an interview on the financial question, divided the people into three classes—gold monometallists, silver monometallists and bimetallists. He did not think the gold monometallists strong enough to become a factor in the campaign, but that the issue would be for and against silver monometallism. He thought that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present ratio by this country alone would mean nothing more or less than silver monometallism, for if under that system, the price of silver bullion did not materially advance, no other metal would be presented at the mints for coining.

### FOLSOM UNDER ARREST.

The Alleged Bank Wrecker in Custody at Albuquerque Under Indictment.

When S. M. Folsom, now of Chicago, the banker who is charged with wrecking the Albuquerque National Bank and the New Mexico Savings Bank and Trust Company, stepped from a passenger train at Albuquerque, N. M., Monday night from the east, Deputy United States Marshal Knight placed him under arrest on indictments recently found here by a United States grand jury. Folsom was tried and convicted last year and sentenced to the territorial penitentiary for five years, but owing to the persistent efforts of his lawyers he has never served his sentence. Folsom will have no trouble to give a bond.

### Epinal Dam Disaster.

Paris advises say the Epinal reservoir, the bursting of which caused the destruction of over \$10,000,000 worth of property and the loss of more than one hundred lives, had a superficial area of 1,000,000 square meters. In 1884 a large portion of the main dam developed. This was filled with earth and stone. In 1885 the feed canal burst above Bouzey and carried away a length of twenty meters. Several houses were destroyed on this occasion, but no lives were lost. Some time before this an inspector of roads and bridges announced that the condition of the dam was dangerous and notified the people of Bouzey to watch for a possible disaster. In 1892 there was a second accident to the wall near Epinal. During the last two years the wall of the dam, which should have been straight, has shown a bulge to the extent of one meter. The chief engineer of roads and bridges, who directed the building of the dam, had great difficulty with his colleagues in order to carry out his plan of a straight dam instead of a curved one. The shape of the dam is now given as the cause of the accident, but there is a possibility that the disaster was caused by the illness of the dam.

### England Will Accept It.

It is learned on good authority that Great Britain has agreed to the proposed settlement of her dispute with Nicaragua if the payment of the indemnity is guaranteed. It is believed that the affair is practically settled.

### Duke of Orleans Very Ill.

The condition of the Duke of Orleans, who broke his hip on Friday last while out hunting, is serious. A slight attack of pneumonia is complicating matters.

### MARKE QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75 to \$6.25; hogs, shipping green, \$3 to \$5; sheep, fat to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, \$2.25 to \$4.25; corn, No. 2, 47½ to 50½; oats, No. 2, 28 to 30½; rye, No. 2, 6½ to 6¾; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 18c; eggs, fresh, 7c to 12c; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 70c to 90c; broom corn, per lb., common green to fine broom, 10c to 12c.

### THE PREVAILING PUDGING BAG.

made of pearly-white satin, its plain wide skirt laid in three organ-pipe folds in back. On the bodice loose jacket fronts open over a gathered vest of white crepon, and the ornamentation consists of a deep collar of turquoise velours showing applied guipure lace, a pretty bow of white chiffon with embroidered edges and a draped belt of the blue velours. The loose fronts are faced with turquoise-blue moire and the sleeves are of white satin.

### BUT WIDE SHOULDERS NEED COUNT FOR MUCH NOW, FOR WITH THE PREVAILING MODELS IN BODICES ANY WOMAN WITH A WELL-FORMED BACK AND A CLEVER DRESSMAKER CAN PASS FOR A GOOD FIGURE WITH LITTLE ELSE.

This is because so many gowns are made with bag-front bodices. All the ready-made shirt waists have it, and nearly all imported gowns. Indeed, gowns and bodices of the handsomest material and cut, but without this special characteristic, are selling dirt cheap in the stores. The wise woman buys, and either wears them as they are, if she has a pretty figure, or arranges an applique bag and is happy. For the modern woman it does not suffice to be clothed in something pretty and becoming; she must be in something that proves itself new, too. The dressy waist of the second picture fully answers all these requirements. It is from lavender silk, with the fashionable full front and fitted seamlessness back of bias material. It is artistically trimmed with a Saint Andrews cross of heavy white guipure laid over white satin, and the same ornamentation appears on the sleeves. White satin with the overlapping edge faced with velours gives the standing collar. The

### NOVEL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Nebraska State Supreme Court convened in extraordinary session to hear the case of the State of Nebraska against ex-State Treasurer Hill and his bondsmen to recover the sum of \$236,000 which was lost in the failure of the Capital National Bank of Lincoln. The case will be tried by a jury, and a special panel has been drawn for the occasion. This is the first time in the history of the State that such a course has been resorted to.

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### DETROIT—CATTLE, \$2.50 to \$6; HOGS, \$4 to \$5; SHEEP, \$2 to \$4.75; WHEAT, NO. 2 red, 47½ to 50½; CORN, NO. 2, 28 to 30½; RYE, 6½ to 6¾; OATS, NO. 2, 28 to 30½; BUTTER, CHOICE CREAMERY, 17c to 18c.

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## OUR RURAL READERS.

SOMETHING HERE THAT WILL INTEREST THEM.

**How to Make a Reservoir for Irrigation Purposes—Crossing Old Races of Fowls Not Always Profitable—The New Double Horseshoe—Notes.**

**Windmill Irrigation.**  
Wind-pump irrigation will be depended upon more and more wherever the rainfall is apt to be deficient. The accompanying illustration taken from a photograph, represents a section of one of the many reservoirs in Meade County in Southwest Kansas which have been used satisfactorily for some time. The pump is larger than the average in this locality, having a 12-inch cylinder, a 12-inch discharge pipe and a 10-inch stroke; it lifts the water 14 feet at the rate of 175 gallons per minute.

The preparation of the reservoir is most important, and in order to assist any who contemplate such an addition to their farm improvements, I will tell how I made mine. Select a site higher than the ground to be watered. Lay out the reservoir corresponding in capacity to the power of the pump. The pump must be capable of filling it in two or three days. Remove all sod, placing it beyond the limits of the walls. Do not use it in forming the embankment. Then plow and scrape, dumping where the wall of the reservoir is wanted. Continue until the work is completed, driving over the wall. Leave the inside sloping so the waves will not injure it. When the excavation is of the desired size, plow the bottom and pulverize thoroughly. Hitch a team to a block, road scraper or other suitable object, turn in the water and begin to puddle by driving along one edge and continuing until the whole surface is puddled. This will cause precipitation of sediment which will fill the pores of the soil and enable it to hold water quite well. The bottom will then be 12 to 18 inches lower than the surface of the ground outside, but that much water must always be left in the reservoir to preserve the puddling, for if it gets dry or freezes the work must be done over again. If the reservoir is small, say 30x30x3 feet, some dirt for the wall must be obtained from the outside. An outlet can be made of four 2-inch planks long enough to reach through the wall. Saw the inner end sloping and provide it with a valve made of 2-inch board, and on the same prin-



PIPE AS THE VALVE IN AN ORDINARY PUMP.—E. D. Smith, in American Agriculture.

**Sweet Potato Plants.**  
The bedding of seed sweet potatoes in spring is quite a simple affair, yet it is highly important, in order to get the best results, that it be done right, and well done at that. Make an ordinary hotbed with any rapidly fermenting manure, directs Farm News, level it down, raking the top even, pile down your potatoes in center of bed, then place them carefully, one potato at a time, as close as possible without them actually touching one another. Then put above them six inches of loose, dry earth, wood-mould preferred. The larger potatoes may be split in two, lengthwise, and laid out side down, among the others. Water the beds every week (washing day) with good strong soapsuds, the stronger and dirtier they are the better for the potatoes. If a crust forms or bakes on the surface, keep it well fined (broken up) by hand. Don't have less than six inches of mellow earth above them, or your slips may be too short to set out well. Never set out the slips in very wet weather, puddling the roots or watering them. If you water them, pour a little water in the hole with the slips, then fill in on top with dry earth.

**Let Subsoiling Go Down Deep.**  
The deeper we can penetrate down into the soil with the blow the more plant food we can draw up, and the greater quantity of water we can store there. Every rain storm now avails us very little, if the hard pan is formed a foot below the surface. It soon runs off, and disappears. The plant food that is buried up in the hard pan cannot be utilized by the roots of the crops, and a great deal of loss is experienced in this way. The question of inventing a plow that will penetrate from two to three feet below the surface and stir the soil up thoroughly every spring is very important, and one that will have a direct bearing upon the future of our agriculture. Meanwhile, we must break up the hard pan beneath our plowed fields the best we can. Our present subsoil plows partly solve the difficulty, and many of them run so hard that it almost requires steam to haul them across a field of ordinary crops.

**Crows and Growing Corn.**  
Crows and the corn field do not seem to have been on intimate terms last year, at least with E. W. S., who wrote the American Cultivator: "I planted four or five acres of corn on a field that had always been the favorite camping ground of crows. They annually pulled a quarter of the plants. Last year, after planting the corn and before it came up, I bought a 30-cent bottle of strichine, dissolved contents in hot water and after cooling, added enough cold water to cover a peck of corn and let it remain in the solution two days. The corn was then sown broadcast over the field. The crows were constant visitors before sowing the corn, apparently expecting a rich feast as soon as the young plants

appeared above ground. For two days after not a crow was to be seen on that field; on the third day, two were seen to alight, but they made a very short stop. No one was known to sample the corn and in fact, not a stem was found pulled."

### CROSSING OLD RACES OF FOWLS.

Fashion and the whims of show-room judges have influenced one way or another the modeling of types and choice of colors for the fancy fowl, says the Orange Judd Farmer. Many old races, when kept pure, are really fine in appearance and valuable in productive qualities; but often, when two pure old races are crossed, the product of the union of the two seems, after the first cross, not so productive as either of the parent breeds, and the appearance of the cross is coarse, never to be depended on for any specially desired points. The illustrations that accompany this article present portraits of two old races of geese—the



EMBDEN GOOSE. TOULOUSE GOOSE.  
EMBDEN-TOULOUSE CROSS.

Embden, the famous goose of the Germans, and the Toulouse, the splendid French breed, both grand races when kept true. In the third picture is shown a specimen which suggests, coarsely put together, the points of both, and probably the result of crossing both races. It fails to show the characteristics of the breed, and we should judge would make a farmer poor, though it might win money for fanciers.

**Setting Fences in Spring.**  
Spring is the best time to make fences of any kind. The ground is soft for digging the holes in which to set posts, and after they are set there is time for the soil to compact before winter. If posts are set in the fall it is very hard to keep the fence straight during the first winter, as the posts will be lifted by freezing or blown over by heavy winds in early spring. When frost is out of the soil the best made fence will need more or less care. It is better to leave the making of the fence until spring. It can be done before the soil is fit to be plowed or worked in any way, and when other work is not pressing.

**Early Decay of Fruit Trees.**  
Fruit trees planted when the country was new were much longer lived than those planted now. We well remember seeing old apple trees that were never grafted, which had sound trunks and bore large crops of indifferent fruit when they were 50 to 60 years from seed. It is not alone because they were seedlings that they were thus long lived. It was many years in some places after fruit began to be grown before the tree borer made its appearance. When it did come the older trees had hard, thick bark, which offered a poorer place for the borer eggs to be deposited, and so the older trees escaped. While the country was new snow lay more evenly on the ground, not only protecting the roots from deep freezing, but filling the soil with water as a reservoir against summer droughts.

**A Double Horseshoe.**

The accompanying cut illustrates a shoe that is especially adapted to horses for training and racing. It is made in two sections, one light, the other heavier. The light section is permanently nailed to the hoof, and the heavy section is put on while the horse is in training. It not only gives the weight desired in training, but preserves the shoe that is especially adapted to horses for training and racing. It is made in two sections, one light, the other heavier. The light section is permanently nailed to the hoof, and the heavy section is put on while the horse is in training. It not only gives the weight desired in training, but preserves the

THE DOUBLE HORSESHOE.

edge of the light section, which is needed to prevent slipping.

It is claimed that this invention will also lessen the expense of shoeing, rendering it unnecessary to change as often as is done with the old style shoe. The illustration is taken from the Scientific American.

**Agriculture as a Science.**  
The science of agriculture is in a great degree founded on experience. It is therefore of consequence that every farmer should know what has been done and what is being done by others engaged in the same occupation, and that he should impart to others the fruits of his experiments and observations.

**Scal Leghorn Early.**

A cross-bred Leghorn will produce fine broilers, and even a pure-bred Leghorn chick is excellent, but they should be sold by the time they reach twenty-four ounces, as they do not grow as rapidly as the larger breeds after they are eight or ten weeks old.

**A Pear to Beat Them All.**

A California fruit-grower is reported to have originated a pear that will keep as long as the Baldwin apple. If the pear ranks as high among pears as the Baldwin apple does among apples, the originator has struck it rich.

## STATE OF MICHIGAN.

### OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

**Eleven Buildings Burn at Corunna—Three Lives Lost in Alger County—Republican Plurality Was 80,497—Grip of the Pennsylvania Tightens.**

**Fierce Fire at Corunna.**

At Corunna Saturday morning, fire destroyed eleven buildings. At one time it seemed as if the entire business portion of the city was doomed. The following are the losses: August Serr's saloon, owned by Anna Dickerson, of Detroit, \$4,000, insured for \$2,000; Hugh McCurdy's law office, nothing saved but part of law library; Odd Fellows' hall, in third story, loss \$700; F. E. Welch, loss \$5,000, insured for \$2,400; Gorach & Welch, publishers of Corunna Journal, \$3,000, insured for \$1,500; D. B. Wilcox of Plymouth, \$4,000, no insurance, occupied by Adam Serr's saloon; John Driscoll, \$4,000, insured for \$1,000, occupied by F. Stark as saloon; MacCabe's hall, on third floor, insured for \$200; vacant building, owned by George Mason and Roger Haydon, \$3,000, no insurance; S. S. Miner, building, \$1,000, no insurance, occupied by William Turner as a harness shop, total loss; L. Etchison, furniture, building and contents, \$3,000, no insurance, occupied by J. M. Pitch, two buildings, \$1,500, one occupied by Mason H. Cole as a feed store and the other by C. C. Rouse as a restaurant, both of whom lose nearly everything; W. S. Cowdry, two buildings, loss \$1,500, no insurance.

**Balding can bury 100 people a day without half trying. That is the number of confined turned out daily by the casket factory.**

**Grant Gardner, of North Star, Gratiot County, is in trouble for putting up prescriptions in a drug store without being a registered pharmacist.**

**Martin Beck, of Gilead, would have been kicked to death had it not been for his young and plucky daughter, who drove off a vicious horse with a pitchfork.**

**A Morley man becomes dangerously insane whenever he hears the sound of minstrel music. In one of his fits he fired a revolver at a quartet of singers. And yet he never heard an organ grinder.**

**A Kalamazoo man locked his 7-year-old son out of doors at night, and the boy, after spending part of the night in the barn, was taken to police headquarters and given a comfortable bed until morning. It is probable that the father will hear more of the matter before it is ended.**

**The earnings of railroad companies operating in Michigan for the month of January last indicate a slight improvement in business. The gross earnings for the month were \$1,847,074.20, an increase of \$50,965.89, or 2.83 per cent, over the earnings for the corresponding month of last year.**

**The weekly weather crop report by the Michigan weather service says: The past week has been a dry one, and, following immediately upon the very dry period of the week before, and a generally dry spring, is beginning to have a marked effect upon all vegetation. Winter wheat is reported in fair condition in all sections except in the district known as the "Thumb," and as far south as Oakland County. Oat and grass seeding is being pushed as far north as the upper peninsula. Fruit prospects continue excellent in all parts of the State.**

**Mr. and Mrs. Wm. T. Barnum, of Adrian, gave a reception in honor of Miss Ella M. Barnum, of Chicago. There was an impromptu program and Miss Barnum promised to "speak a little piece." When her turn came she disappeared for a minute, returning with a strange gentleman, Mr. Whitney, whom she announced that he would give an illustration of an incident in Dickens' life, proceeded to read the master's life. Before the astonished guests could collect their scattered wits L. D. Tanner, of Chicago, and Miss Barnum were man and wife.**

**Charles Orient and Mrs. Worthington, of Newark, were to be married, and the guests had assembled. But the prospective bridegroom met some congenial friends and despite the objection of the bride-elect, went with them to take a drink. The bride waited, and when Orient did not come she searched for him and found him helplessly intoxicated. The result of that debauch was his death. There is a suspicion that the liquor he drank had been poisoned, but this suspicion has not been verified, nor will it be until an analysis can be made. As Mrs. Worthington was returning from the house of mourning her horse ran away and she was thrown out and badly injured. Her condition is serious.**

**Record of the Week.**  
George Richardson is badly wounded at Lapeer, charged with waylaying a man in a dark alley and stealing \$70.

**Game Warden Avery and Sheriff Nank seized \$1,000 worth of fish nets near Mt. Clemens. A large number of arrests will follow.**

**Wm. Tallier, Anton Tallier and Louis Pichette, of Nadeau, are in jail charged with burning the mill of Nadeau Brothers, which caused a loss of \$10,000.**

**The village council of Armadea has exercised its power given by the new general charter law for villages recently passed by the Legislature, and refuse to grant licenses to saloonists.**

**Tawas City has a tough gang of boys whose ages range from 12 to 18 years. They broke into a store and, besides helping themselves to oranges, candies, etc., took \$5 cash from the till.**

**Prof. Arbory, of the Battle Creek schools, has accepted a position to travel for a Boston school book publishing house, and will resign his position as superintendent of the public schools at the close of the term.**

**Owosso supposed it had nearly got rid of its floating debt of \$111,000, but was much surprised to learn that, on the contrary, the debt had increased \$10,000 during the year past. People are wondering where the money went.**

**Miss Edith Christian, deputy register of deeds for Bay County, has brought suit to test the title to valuable lands in Kalamazoo County, which her father deeded away without obtaining his wife's signature. The case involves a very important point.**

**A man about 60 years of age, with sandy beard, jumped into the mill pond at Waterloo and was unconscious when pulled out. He gave his name as James Thompson, and papers on his person would indicate that he lived in Grand Rapids. His recovery is doubtful.**

**The Mrs. Shaw who committed suicide at Port Huron left a will bequeathing \$3 apiece to her sons, \$120 to her two daughters, and \$1,000 to the Catholic Church for the erection of a new altar and masses for her soul. Fr. McManus refused to accept the bequest.**

**One of the Sunday school superintendents at Manistee has a scheme which appears to be a good one. Every pupil in the school will be given a package of flower seeds, which they are to plant and cultivate. Then when the plants bloom, the flowers will be picked at stated intervals and sent to the hospitals.**

**The United States Marble Co., at Grand Rapids, has solved the problem of making marble out of gypsum and will establish a factory.**

**Mrs. Michael Foley, who shot her husband at Albion, was under the influence of liquor at the time. She had served a term in the Detroit House of Correction. Foley will probably recover.**

**A well-known Ypsilanti businessman saw boy with target gun trying to shoot kingfisher. Bird sat on stump and b. m. said: "Boy, let me have that gun!" Shot twice, but could not scare bird. Managed to scare storekeeper two blocks away, who had him arrested for putting two bullets into the front door of his store.**

**Stella Fox, aged 19, was killed at Leland by a rolling log.**

**Arlie Neece, a Manistee deliveryman, died from injuries in a runaway.**

**Several prominent business men of Cadillac have left the city suddenly, without apparent reason.**

**Mrs. Louise Smith, of Trenton, made a snug little fortune as a paper hanger and painter.**

**Ann Arbor, with about one-fourth of the population of Washtenaw County, has nearly one-half of the saloons.**

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**The big windmill and planing mill plant of the Beach Manufacturing Co., at Lyons, burned. Loss, several thousand dollars.**

**Nicholas Banman, the Kalamazoo nabob who died recently, decided his \$12,000 home to his housekeeper, Susanna Faulbausch.**

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# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1895.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

### Memorial Day.

The general committee on arrangements for Memorial Day, have appointed the following sub committees to assist them in their work, and it is hoped and expected that each member will attend promptly to the duties assigned him:

Finance, A. C. Wilcox and S. Hemstead.

Instrumental Music, J. Staley.

Decoration of Graves, R. P. Forbes.

D. S. Waldron and A. Taylor.

Marking Graves with Flags, A. L. Pond and R. P. Forbes.

Decoration of Church, A. H. Wiesner, A. L. Pond and H. Trouley.

Firing Squad, J. F. Wilcox, U. J. Shirk and H. C. Holbrook.

The Memorial Sermon will be delivered by Rev. S. G. Taylor, on Sunday evening the 26th, at the M. E. church, at 7:30.

### Liquor Bonds.

County Treasurer Woodburn reports Liquor sellers cards issued as follows and bonds filed:

Nels P. Oleson, with John Rasmussen and Christ Larson, sureties.

Chris Larson, with N. P. Oleson and Christ Hanson, sureties.

Eugene McKay, with J. C. Burton and John Rasmussen, sureties.

John Oleson, with Christ Larson and J. K. Hanson, sureties.

John Rawsonson, with R. Hanson and Christ Hanson, sureties.

Wm. Fisher, with R. Hanson and N. P. Oleson, sureties.

Jos Burton, with N. P. Salling and C. Phelps, sureties.

Christ Hanson, with R. Hanson and John Rasmussen, sureties.

H. J. Young, with L. Fournier and E. Purchase, sureties.

Lizzie Tollman, Frederick, with John Tollman and Henry Davenport, sureties.

Barney Callahan, Frederick, with W. T. Lewis and Stephen Moran, sureties.

The true Republican policy at present is to give the democrats plenty of rope, and they will do the rest.

The sympathy of the people of the United States is with Nicaragua, but the Administration is against her.

Alpena is shocked by the arrest of a mother who has sold her daughter's honor for money.

The legislature will make no mistake in voting for the restoration of the death penalty. The mistake was made when it was abolished.

The best Democrat nowadays is the one who looks with the most favor upon the idea of voting the Republcan ticket next year.

Esteys' planing mill at Pineonning was destroyed by fire, last Wednesday entailing a loss of \$17,000, partially insured.

The Monroe doctrine has been superseded by the Cleveland doctrine, and the British flag accordingly floats over Corinto.

That explosion which occurred in Hoke Smith's department the other day is a mere incident to the smash up that will occur when the Cleveland Administration asks for a vindication.

No matter what course the Presidential campaign may take next year, the Democratic party can count confidently on overwhelming defeat. Its record makes the outcome absolutely sure.—*Kansas City Journal*.

Secretary Carlisle's forthcoming financial speech will be read with general interest, particularly if it tells how he came to make such a bad trade in the sale of those last bonds.—*Globe Democrat*.

It is difficult to understand how a man who talks as sensible as president Cleveland does on the currency question came to make such a bad bargain in the sale of those bonds to the Belmont-Morgan syndicate.—*Globe Dem.*

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder  
Most Perfect Made.**

A Detroit editor, (*Tribunes*) thinks he has invented a new dollar—What the average citizen would like most to see invented is some new way to get hold of the old style dollars.—*New York Press*.

The people who have been working up the matter of a railroad from Rose City received word last night from the railway officials in Detroit that there would not be enough timber within reach of the road to warrant the expense of building the track at present. A gold mine must be discovered at once.—*Mo Mail*.

Lewiston Items.—Journal. D. M. Kneeland has gone below on a business trip.

Mrs. R. Bay returned yesterday from Grayling.

On Saturday a flag pole was placed on the school house, and now old glory is each day given to the breeze.

A compromise was reached with the barbers last week whereby the shop will close Sundays at 9 o'clock a. m.

The Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co. shipped two and a half million feet of lumber last month, which was more than the usual amount, and is encouraging for the people in this neck of the woods.

A special train came up from Grayling Friday with the high up officials of the M. C. R. Y. The company will run a track from the main branch along East Twin lake to be used to carry logs to the saw mill. Men are now at work on the grade.

The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch does not favor the nomination of a southern Democrat for President, but insists that when a southern man is so honored it should be by the Republicans as an olive branch. The Republican olive branch was extended just after the war, and it has been several times since offered only to be rejected. When the South allows Republicans to vote in that section, and have their votes counted it will be time enough for a Republican candidate for President from the South.—*Chicago Inter Ocean*.

HON. THOMAS ROOSEVELT in the May number of *St. Nicholas*, begins a series of papers called "Hero-Tales from American History." The subject of his first one is "Daniel Boone and the Founding of Kentucky." Prof. William T. Hornaday continues his series on the Quadrupeds of North America. The action of the number is so diverse that every taste will probably be satisfied. Mr. James Otis who is gratefully remembered by boys and girls for his "Toby Tyler" and similar juvenile stories, begins a series called "Teddy and Carrots: Two Merchants of Newspaper Row." Miss Jessie M. Anderson's jolly comedy story "Three Freshmen: Ruth, Fran, and Nellie," is brought to a conclusion in the number. Mr. Howard Pyles hero, "Jack Ballister," succeeds in restoring the heroine to her family after her capture by the pirates under Captain Blackbeard. Mr. Eldridge S. Brook's serial, "A Boy of the First Empire" is nearing its conclusion. Mr. Tudor Jenks has a good old-fashioned poem, "Long, Long Ago" and there are verses and jingles by Charles L. Benjamin, Helen Hopkins, Arthur Macy, Frederick B. Opper, and others.

Credit and Currency.

One of the most mischievous of current fallacies is the contention that a large increase of currency, either in the form of free silver or some other kind of inflation, is necessary to the proper transaction of the business of the country. We are constantly being told by a certain order of agitators that a scarcity of money is the principal cause of hard times, and that general prosperity would at once succeed a doubling of the amount of circulation. Many honest and more or less intelligent people accept this sophistry without stopping to think that an increase of currency does not imply that it is to be distributed as a popular gift, without anything being given in return for it. No matter how abundant the supply of money might be made, it would still be obtainable only in exchange for products or services. There would have to be something to sell, or the money would never reach the people; and the man who now has something to sell can get the money for it any moment. There is no lack of currency for all legitimate purposes. As a matter of fact, there is a big surplus of it, for which there is no use, and the banks are offering to loan it at a remarkably low interest.

All intelligent citizens ought to know that in reality the business of the country is carried on with a comparatively small amount of actual money. All large commercial operations are mainly conducted by means of checks and drafts, the portion of currency employed being only from 5 to 10 per cent; and a recent investigation shows that the same is true in a striking degree of the smaller forms of trade which represent the daily buying and selling of the necessities of life. The Comptroller of the Currency caused inquiry to be made of the national banks as to the character of the deposits made on the nearest settling day by retail grocers, butchers, clothiers, fuel dealers and furniture dealers, and replies were received from 2455 different points all over the country. From these reports, a careful estimate has been prepared which demonstrates that payments by check range from 64 per cent of the total settlements in retail trade in the North Central States to 65 per cent in the South Central. Thus it will be seen that even this relation, where the most actual money is handled, the instruments of credit play a larger part than the currency; and the use of these credit instruments is constantly growing on account of their manifest conveniences. That is to say, the tendency is toward a smaller rather than a greater employment of money in business affairs; and this is one of the best answers to the talk about the necessity for an increase of the currency.—*Globe Democrat*.

It is difficult to understand how a man who talks as sensible as president Cleveland does on the currency question came to make such a bad bargain in the sale of those bonds to the Belmont-Morgan syndicate.—*Globe Dem.*

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder  
Most Perfect Made.**

A Detroit editor, (*Tribunes*) thinks he has invented a new dollar—What the average citizen would like most to see invented is some new way to get hold of the old style dollars.—*New York Press*.

The people who have been working up the matter of a railroad from Rose City received word last night from the railway officials in Detroit that there would not be enough timber within reach of the road to warrant the expense of building the track at present. A gold mine must be discovered at once.—*Mo Mail*.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, '95.

Nothing in the future is more certain than that the administration will be given a lively haul over the coals by congress for its policy in the Nicaragua affair. It is doubtful whether anybody, except Mr. Cleveland and the members of the cabinet, has seen the official correspondence, but it is known that in the beginning of the dispute between Nicaragua and England, Secretary Graham gave Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan Minister to understand, if he did not tell him explicitly, that the administration thought Nicaragua right and would support it, if necessary. And there are reasons for the belief that it was the intention of the administration to stand by Nicaragua until Ambassador Bayard, whose partiality for the English is well known, made certain representations in his dispatches from London which caused the administration to turn a soursault and agree to allow England to do what she pleased with Nicaragua. It cannot be stated to a certainty what those representations were, but suspicion strongly points to their having a connection with a hobby which Mr. Bayard has had for a long time—that England and the United States shall jointly control the Nicaragua ship canal. Whatever may be the views of Mr. Bayard and the administration as to such a partnership it is certain that Congress will never agree to it. This isn't a matter of party politics, but of Americanism, and when the matter comes up in Congress, as it will early in the next session, many of the ablest in Congress, including Senator Morgan, present chairman of the Senate committee on Foreign Relations, will be found standing shoulder to shoulder with the republicans in advocacy of a declaration so strong that it will convince the world that the United States is determined to dominate this continent without the formation of any partnership with England or any other European nation.

Senator Stewart, of Nev., made public an open letter to Mr. Cleveland this week which contains some fine examples of a sarcastic style of writing. For instance: "The joint success of yourself and Lord Kimberley, in planting the British flag and extending British rule over Nicaragua is admired and applauded by every loyal subject of the Queen, and will secure for you the love and respect of all true Englishmen. Your great and magnanimous nature will not be disturbed by the unreasonable complaints of any of your own countrymen who continue to cling to the narrow and unreasonable prejudices which the descendants of the rebels of 1776 still entertain against that great and good government, which is still willing to protect us, notwithstanding the ill will and ingratitude of our beloved ancestors. Your exalted position enables you to see the great advantage of a cordon of British naval stations guarding our exposed seaports on the two oceans, and the great security and commercial advantages the Nicaragua canal will afford under the British jurisdiction. Your clear vision spans the continent and extends to the far off islands of the Pacific coast." Follows the closing paragraph: "Cease to be astonished at the unreasonable opposition of the Senate to your beneficial policy, and continue to treat with contempt the vile insinuations of improper motives in discrediting bonds to the Rothschilds to secure protection and prosperity for our beloved country. Keep an eye single to the glory and renown and the imperishable name you will leave to posterity by achieving a union of 125,000,000 of English speaking people under the benign and unselfish rule of the British Crown."

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt who has resigned as U. S. Civil Service Commissioner to become a Police Commissioner of the city of New York, says of his new duties: "I shall act solely with a view to the well being of the city and the interests of the service, and shall account only of the efficiency, honesty and record of the men. Neither in making appointments or removals shall I pay any heed to the political or religious affiliations of any one. Outside of the position of police commissioner I remain, as I have always been, a strong republican." Mr. Roosevelt will leave Washington next week.

Representative McCleary, of Minnesota, is in Washington on business for his constituents. He says of the political situation in his state: "The Democrats are in a hopeless minority in our state, and realizing that they are trying to see if they cannot utilize the old scheme of 'divide and conquer' by getting the republicans split into hostile factions on the silver question. It is a cunning plan, but I don't think the republicans are going to be silly enough to fall into the trap."

One of the cuckoo organists sneers at "the blasts of the Grand Army veterans of New York" and thinks "they cannot hurt Colonel Waring." Oh, no; they are nothing but "national paupers" in the estimation of such people. But wait and see Waring call on the rocks and hills for breastworks. Colonel Waring, of New York, will find he has waked up the wrong passengers before the old veterans get through with him. They are a little old, it is true, but they have a lot of sturdy boys that are grown-up men.

Winchester Repeating  
Shot-Guns, RIFLES,  
and Ammunition,  
BEST IN THE WORLD.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.  
WINCHESTER, VA. NO. 1,616, CONN.

OIL BURNER  
TAKES THE PLACE OF DANGEROUS  
GASOLINE. GOES IN ANY STOVE.  
NO SMOKE, DUST OR ODOUR.  
CHEAPER THAN WOOD OR COAL.  
WANT AGENTS on  
call for information and terms.  
NATIONAL OIL BURNER CO.  
602 Cedar Ave., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Insist on  
ARM AND HAMMER SODA  
in packages

BEWARE  
of imitation  
trade marks  
and labels.

ARM AND HAMMER  
SODA  
in packages

You need a raking over, perhaps this season, and especially so if you have never used VICK'S COLUMBIAN RASPBERRY.

Extremely vigorous, resists drought; propagation by tips, no suckers; fruit very large, color dark red; best berry for canning, retaining size, color, and flavor; long season of fruiting, high yield; fruit firm, juicy, delicious; does not drop, nor crumble in picking, excellent shipper; wonderfully prolific, over 4,000 plants per acre; very hardy.

VICK'S SEEDS ARE SHIPPED BY DIFFERENT EXPERTS  
IN VARIOUS PLACES AND FROM  
FARMERS AND PROMINENT FRUIT GROWERS.

Single Plant 10 cents; One Dozen Plants 25 cents; Sixty Plants 50 cents; One Hundred Plants 75 cents. Found in Vick's Floral Guide for 1895, which contains colored plates of Vick's flowers, including Sweet Peas, Vegetables, and various flowers. Honest little book, well worth the price. Contains hints describing the flower, its uses, and directions for sowing and transplanting. Printed in 17 different languages. Send for sample of Vick's Seeds. Price 10 cents. JAMES VICK'S SONS, SEEDSMEN, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

5000 ACRES OF VICK'S SEEDS.

5

# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1895.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Go to Claggett's, for Honey.

John Staley went to St. Ignace, Tuesday on a business trip.

Fournier serves delicious Ice Cream Soda.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Weeks, of Maple Forest, were in town Monday.

For Choice fruit, go to McClain's.

W. O. Bradford, of Blaine, was in town, Monday.

For Harness or quick repairs, go to M. F. Merrill's Harness shop.

A. J. Davis has rented W. S. Chalker's house and will move into it soon.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wright's restaurant.

Mrs. J. Staley returned from Gare, last Saturday.

Hammer and Arm Soda, the best in the market. For sale by S. S. Claggett.

A. A. Smith, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Tuesday.

Try Land Plaster. For Sale by S. H. & Co.

John Howse, of Maple forest, was in town last Thursday.

Go to Albert Kraus' for fishing tackle and other sporting goods.

J. M. Francis, of Grove, was in town last Wednesday.

A new line of Laces and Embroideries, at Claggett's.

Peter Aebli, of Blaine, was in town last Thursday.

A great line of Misses \$1.50 Shoes, at the store of S. H. & Co.

J. P. Hanna, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Thursday.

Good goods and low prices is the motto of J. M. Jones.

Rev. S. G. Taylor will deliver the Memorial sermon Sunday evening, May 26th.

It is said that Rev. J. J. Willets is suffering from an attack of LaGrippe.

Ladies, if you want a nice Bed Spread, go to Claggett's.

Stephen Odell, of South Branch, attended the Masonic banquet, last Saturday evening.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wright's restaurant.

J. K. Wright and J. Patterson were in Frederic, last Thursday, on legal business.

15 lb pail of jelly for 50cts, at the store of S. H. & Co.

The hot weather has thawed out the soda fountain at Fournier's and is now running full blast.

If you want the best 50 cent Corset, in the city, go to Claggett's.

Circuit Court convenes here next Tuesday. There will be a light calendar.

Call and see the new goods, at the Shoe store of J. M. Jones'.

The friends of Perry Phelps are glad to see him on the street again if he does walk on four legs.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Fishing Tackle of every description.

Mrs. M. S. Meagher and family have moved to Bay City. Their street address is No. 400 Second St.

A Can of Oysters FOR 10c, at S. H. & CO.

Mrs. O. J. Bell returned from her visit in Southern Michigan, the beginning of the week.

Barbed, Barbed, Barbed Wire cheaper than ever at S. H. & Co.

J. Staley and W. S. Chalker went to St. Ignace on business, last Friday, returning the beginning of the week.

Just received some Extra Large fine apples and are selling cheap, at McClain's.

Query. Should a school teacher know which is the best drink for a horse, milk or water?

A new line of Victoria Lawns, India Linens and Pique, at Claggett's.

Regular meeting of Marvin Relief Corps, next Saturday afternoon, the 11th, at the usual hour.

Claggett sells the best Gents' or Ladies' \$2.00 shoe, on earth. If you don't believe it, call and see it.

The first load of wool marketed at Imly City this year netted six and one half cents per pound.

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, and other farming implements for sale by Albert Kraus.

The reunion of the Soldiers and Sailors of Northern Michigan, will be held at West Branch, on July 3d, 4th and 5th.

Claggett's store will be headquarters for Shoes, for the year 1895. His \$2.00 Shoes are sellers, winners and wearers. Quick sales and small profits, is his motto.

E. N. Salling came home with R. Hanson Tuesday. His business interests bring him so often that he might almost claim citizenship.

Split Bamboo Rods, the very best, for Trout and Grayling, can be had at Fournier's Drug Store.

Miss Mattie Adams came down from her school in Beaver Creek and spent Saturday and Sunday with friends here.

Cash is KING at Claggett's, and he will sell you goods way down low for CASH.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 11th, at the usual hour.

Before purchasing a suit, or a pair of pants, call on Julius Kramer and examine his new stock of goods.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jones brought home with them 17 fine trout and Grayling as the result of their fishing trip.

Get prices of barbed wire at S. H. & Co. They sell at Rock bottom prices.

The Grayling Cornet Band rendered several pieces of music for the education of our Masonic visitors, last Saturday evening.

The finest Misses Shoe in the City, white stitched, for only \$2.00, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Frank Deckow returned from Sanilac county, last Thursday. He brought a fine team of horses home with him.

Have you tried the new bread made with the celebrated Pittsburgh's Best Flour, at McClain's Bakery?

An 11 pound daughter was adopted into the family of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Claggett, the 4th inst., and "Sid" is correspondingly happy.

The finest line of Spring goods that has ever been shown in Grayling, has just been received by Julius Kramer, The Merchant Tailor.

The hydrants at the Court House, and in other portions of the town are out of order, worthless, and no one to put them in order. Bad condition for a fire.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wright's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Henry Reynolds, an old resident of Roscommon county, and member of same regiment in which Henry Funk served, has returned and will put up a barn for Mr. Funk, this season.

Paint!, Paint!!! Paint!!! Sherwin William leads them all, and S. H. & Co are their agents.

The Masonic reception committee wore handsome badges of dark blue, last Saturday evening, and the visitors were presented with one of a lighter color.

German, Rye and Home Made White bread, Rolls, Buns, Cookies, and Pies baked fresh, daily. Mc Cain's.

Christian Golnick, has purchased the farm of a Mr. Price, in South Branch, and will soon move on it. The population of South Branch is increasing.

A snap in can goods, at the store of S. H. & Co. Pears only 10c per can.

Colonel Worden, of Grayling, U. S. trespass agent, is looking after parties who are reported to have cut timber on government land through this country during the past year.—Atlanta Tribune.

For a handsome Rod that will make your eyes "bug out," go to L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Everybody will remember that when ordering seeds, plants or bulbs from Vick, that they will get the worth of their money, and exactly what they order.

J. M. Jones has just received a fine stock of shoes, etc. for his Spring trade.

Masons are credited with appreciating a good supper, and that of Saturday night was an unexpected one, if the remarks our visitors indulged in are taken at their face value.

Phosphate at the store of S. H. & Co. It doubles your crop. Try it.

Grayling people are aroused over the discovery of gold. It is a light variety that can be pumped out of the drive wells and skimmed from the water pail. A jeweler has pronounced it gold.—Mio Mail.

Buy a pound of Coffee, or Tea, at Claggett's, and get a chance on that Silver Tea Set, worth \$25.

A man may tell the truth at all other times of the year, but don't put too much dependence upon what he tells you about his catch of fish, at any time, without seeing the fish. We never do.

Does your house need painting? If so, use Boydell Bros.' prepared paints. They are the best and cheapest paints in the market. Every gallon guaranteed. For sale at

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE,

Julius Kramer invites the citizens of Grayling to examine his new stock of spring goods, whether they purchase or not.

Last Tuesday, Emory Odell, and a brother and one of the Parker boys of Beaver Creek township, were arrested by deputy game warden McCormick for spearing fish in Portage Lake. The trial is set for May 20th.

Go to the Restaurant of C. W. Wright where you will find a nice selection of Fresh Candies, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

There will be preaching at the Protestant Methodist church, next Sunday morning at 10:30, Sunday School at 12 o'clock.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Award.

Detroit White Lead Works, Red Seal paint. Every Gallon Warranted. For sale by Albert Kraus.

A "Fortune Teller's" sign can be seen on the Democratic office. She must be a hypnotist, and has for a subject the working force of that institution, as he goes to sleep during business hours.

The finest line of new Pictures and Prints ever shown in the city, at Claggett's.

It has just leaked out that Johnnie Hoffarth, of the Hub sample room is married. The event took place at Grayling several weeks ago. We extend congratulations.—St. Ignace News.

For any kind of Shoes you should go to S. H. & Co. They have bargains for you.

Roller Champion Patent Flour takes the cake and makes the best of bread. The ladies are delighted with it. Claggett sells it.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box For sale by L. Fournier, Druggist.

Mrs. O. J. Bell will start tomorrow to join her husband in Washington, staying over Sunday with friends in Negaunee. It is with the regret of our citizens that they leave, and they bear with them the best wishes of all. Mr. Bell was one of the pioneers of this County and he and his family have ever been held in high esteem. It has been hoped that restored health would allow his return here, but he has decided otherwise.

Enquire of S. H. & Co.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, and will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum, and other afflictions caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malaria fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50cts, and 1.00 per bottle, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

On May 2, the barns of I. Silsby and George Metcalf, of Center Plains were burned, having caught from a fire in a marsh nearly half a mile away, which was carried by a high wind. Mr. Silsby lost besides his buildings, hay, feed, a buggy, cutter, fanning mill, \$300 worth of carpenter's tools, 80 bushels of potatoes &c, aggregating a loss of over \$2000.00. Several loads of men went up from Roscommon and it was only by heroic work the residence was saved. A lot of wood belonging to W. Johnson was burned, and he lost a pocket book containing \$600 in money.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctor she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her, and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottle at L. Fournier's Drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist,  
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling, the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Comes with Dr. Teeter.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Dettman, of the Railroad Eating House, died last week.

Barb Wire and Poultry netting at lowest prices. For sale by Albert Krause.

The pastor of the Presbyterian church is expected to-morrow evening, and regular service will be held next Sunday.

S. S. Claggett has added to his stock Dr. Warren's Health Corset. Endorsed by Physicians everywhere. Gives comfort, grace and pleasure, to all who wear them.

House for Sale.

A good house and two lots, rear of Methodist church, for sale cheap. Inquire of Mrs. C. W. Smith on the premises.

When you buy a pound of Tea, or Coffee, at Claggett's, ask for a ticket on that Silver Tea Set. It is worth \$25.00 and warranted for ten years.

Farm for Sale.

A small farm of 25 acres, well improved, in the suburbs of Chequamegon, Mich., will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars as to terms, etc., inquire of J. M. Jones, Grayling, Mich.

Get my prices on Sash, Doors, Nails, and builder's Hardware, before buying elsewhere. Albert Kraus.

For Sale.

The following described property, in the village of Grayling, is offered for sale for less than value: A lot, 80x80 feet in the central part of lots 11 and 12, Block 15; original plat covered by the fine stone building occupied by S. S. Claggett. The dwelling house and Lot 5, Block 8, also the dwelling and Lot 4, Block 15, and the dwelling and Lot 10, Block 15, all of the original Plat of the village of Grayling. This property is all in first class condition, very desirable, and title perfect. Liberal terms will be made to purchasers. Enquire of S. H. & Co.

## SHARE IN THE PROFIT

### HOW NEGRO FARMERS TILL THE SOUTHERN SOIL

Old Plantations Cut Up Into Small Farms, Each Worked by a Tenant Who Pays the Landlord a Portion of the Crop.

Measured by Mules.

Macon, Ga., correspondence:

The tenant system in the cotton belt is unique. Before the war the agricultural sections of the State were divided into extensive plantations—3,000, 4,000, 5,000, and sometimes 10,000 acres, owned by one man, under a single management, and worked by gangs of slaves, male and female, directed by overseers, with a "gold hand" for every thirty or forty acres, according to the wealth or the generosity of the master. Sometimes they would work fifty acres to a hand, but that was excessive cruelty, and such planters were universally condemned. That system meant 100 slaves for a 3,000-acre plantation, 150 or 180 for a 5,000-acre plantation, and 300 or 400 slaves for 10,000 acres. Nowadays much of the land is left idle. The owner retains 200 or 300 acres around his residence



A GEORGIA COTTON GIN.

for his own use, and farms the rest of the place, or as much of it as he can, on shares; and the extent of its cultivation is usually governed by the character of the land and the character of the landlord.

To a large extent the tenants to-day are the same men and women who lived upon the place as slaves; and they cultivate the same soil as freemen that they did in bondage, some of them being the better and others the worse for the change. And to a remarkable degree the same relations exist between the employer and the employee—the patriarchal system of communism and dependence which is often admirable, but sometimes degrading and oppressive.

The unducated negro is a thoroughly domestic animal, and when he once forms an attachment for a place it is difficult to drive him away. Sometimes the restless, wayward ones wander off from the old plantation and are gone for years, but they will invariably claim a residence there and usually come back sooner or later, and expect to be taken on and given work again. This rule applies only to those plantations where the people were well treated in slave times and since, and where the property has been retained by the same owners. Often when a place is sold, if the negroes do not like the appearance or the behavior of the purchaser, they will evacuate in a body and build cabins upon the land of some kindred man in the neighborhood whom they know, or who may be related to their old master.

When the ties of personal attachment are cut it does not take them long to move. A couple of men can build a cabin in three or four days with no tools but an ax to hew and trim the wood and a trowel to handle the mortar in building the chimney.

It was also the rule for plantations upon which there were hard masters to be entirely abandoned during the war, and when emancipation came, and many of them have never been repopulated. There are many farms in the South upon which no negro is willing to work for any wages or under any conditions. Those farms were the scenes of cruelty during slavery and are cursed—tabooed forever. And there are certain men who can never hire negro labor. If a negro should consent to work for them he would be boycotted by his race; he would be turned out of the church and ostracized in every way. The prejudices and the vindictiveness of the colored people are as deep

wants little more than cornmeal, bacon, eggs, chickens and the vegetables of his garden.

At the end of the season all the crop is taken to the gin house—there is one upon almost every plantation—where, after the cotton is ginned, the landlord first takes out enough to settle the store account and his own bale or bales for rental. Then the tenant has what is left to dispose of as he pleases. It may be five bales of two or half a bale, or there may be nothing whatever coming to him for the whole season's labor. With a good crop he ought to net, say, 15 cents a pound, with an ordinary crop from four to six, but sometimes there is a failure and he finds himself in debt both to his landlord and at the store. But if there is any cotton the landlord gets it. A bale of cotton averages 500 pounds and the price at the gin house varies from 5 to 7 cents a pound.

Usually the colored tenant lets his cotton go with the rest, and receives his pay when the landlord sells his own. It may be in the winter, or perhaps in the spring; but it is a matter of faith. Sometimes he sells out to his landlord at current rates, as soon as the cotton is weighed, and sometimes he hauls his bales to town, one after another and gets what he can for them.

All the family usually go to town together when the cotton money is due and unite in the pleasure of its disbursement. They do not expect or intend to save anything. They will not go home as long as a penny remains. The old woman and the girls want new dresses, shoes, hats and bright ribbons. The old man wants cloth for some new shirts or a pair of shoes. He seldom buys a hat or a coat. He gets those garments from his old master or his landlord, and as they are worn on Sundays and holidays only they last for years.

Some of the frugal and industrious ones have purchased little farms from their

masters as their attachments and their loyalty.

But after emancipation a large majority of the slave population in the cotton belt remained in the old cabins or built new ones upon the old plantation, and their children are now working the lands their fathers and grandfathers tilled, receiving a share of the crop for their labor, or rather, in the way they are pleased to consider it, paying a share of their harvest to the landlord annually for ground rent.

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# That Tired Feeling

It is remarkable how many people there are who have That Tired Feeling and seem to think it is of no importance or that nothing need be done for it. They would not be so careless if they realized how really serious the malady is. But they think or say "It will go off after a while."

We do not mean the legitimate weariness which all experience after a hard day's work, but that all-gone, worn-out feeling which is especially overpowering in the morning, when the body should be refreshed and ready for work. It is often only the forerunner of nervous prostration, with all the horrible

suffering that term implies. That Tired Feeling and nervousness are sure indications of an impure and impoverished condition of the blood. The craving of the system for help can only be met by purifying the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one great blood purifier. It expels all impurities, gives vitality and strength, regulates the digestion, and makes the weak strong.

"In the spring I felt very much run down—no strength or appetite. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and my appetite improved and I did not have that tired feeling." H. R. SQUIRES, East Leverett, Massachusetts.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Makes Pure Blood

### SAVED FROM NICOTINE

**Little Charley Fogelman Used Tobacco Since Babyhood, and His Father Smoked and Chewed for the Past Twenty Years—Both Set Free at Asheville, N. C.**

"Is that true?" asked the news man at Pelham's Pharmacy, as he laid down a letter in the presence of a dozen interested customers.

"Yes, it is. It was written here on one of our letters," responded J. C. Fogelman, promptly answered the proprietor.

"You know him, don't you?"

"Certainly; he lives at No. 5 Buxton street. We all know Fogelman is a man of his word."

He had given to hear it. There are so many misleading statements published nowadays that when this came in this morning's mail I came right over to ask you about it. I read the letter three times, but you read it, and you will agree with me that it is almost too good to be true."

Offices of Pelham's Pharmacy, 24 Patton avenue, Asheville, N. C., Sept. 12, 1894.

Gentlemen—My little boy, now 8 years, began chewing tobacco when three years old by the advice of our family physician, in the view of stronger applicants. You may well imagine he began it at No-To-Bac, which I bought at Pelham's Pharmacy, and to my great surprise, and it is needless to say, my delight, No-To-Bac completely cured him. He does not care for tobacco and is very much improved in health, eats heartily and has a much better complexion. He has given up chewing tobacco from the use of No-To-Bac I began myself, and it cured me, after using tobacco, in all its various forms, for a period of twenty years.

"I take pleasure in making this plain statement of facts for the benefit of others." (Signed) J. C. FOGELMAN.

"Yes, I know it's a fact, and it's one of the strongest, truthful testimonials I ever read—and it's true, for I sold him the No-To-Bac."

"What's that?" asked Chief of Police Hawkins, who usually arrived in all new police uniform like Solomon in all his glory, come to the door.

"Why, No-To-Bac cures!"

"Cures? Why, I should say so. I have used it myself. It cured me."

"Would you object to making a statement of the fact for publication?"

Asheville, N. C., Sept. 25, 1894. Pelham Pharmacy—I bought one box of No-To-Bac from you some time since. After using No-To-Bac I found I had lost the desire for tobacco. I was cured.

"I have used tobacco and chewing for eight (8) or ten (10) years."

"H. S. HAWKINS."

Everybody looked astonished and wondered what would next turn up.

"Suppose I don't cure?" some one asked. "Then they do the right thing."

No-To-Bac was cured. "What's that?" asked the news man.

"Every druggist in America is authorized to sell No-To-Bac under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. No-To-Bac is made by the Sterling Kennedy Co., general offices in Chicago, Montreal and New York, and their laboratory in a Mining and Sprinkling Company, a big health resort there own, it's the place where they give Mud Baths for rheumatism and skin diseases. You ought to know the president, Mr. A. L. Thomas, of Lord & Thomas, of Chicago. 'Yes, of course I do. We get business from their relatives, and we are allowed as gold seal, give me their advertising books, and I will make a statement in the paper about what you told me. For I know there are thousands of good North Carolina people who are tobacco spitting and smoking their lives away, and No-To-Bac is an easy guaranteed cure and they ought to know it."

Lord Roseberry's Kindness.

A pretty instance of Lord Roseberry's thoughtfulness must not pass unrecorded. On his way back from Cardiff to London he esped on the Swindon platform, during a ten minutes' halt, a poor little child, sobbing as if her heart would break. He got out and asked what was the matter. "I want to go to Bradford," was the piteous cry; so Lord Roseberry consoled the grief-laden little creature till he elicited from her the tale of her woes. She had been sent alone on a long journey, had passed the junction where she should have changed, and was stranded hundreds of miles from her destination. Needless to say, she went on her right way with full purse and light heart under the special charge of the guard—London Lady.

Knights Templar

Should not decide on their route to the Triennial Conclave at Boston in August until they have read the beautifully illustrated itinerary issued by Michael C. Carter, "The Niagara Falls Route." Address for copy O. W. Huggles, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.

A country cat can always be kept at home by cutting off her ears, or, for a time, by clipping out the hairs in the interior. The long hairs serve to keep out the drops of dew that fall from the leaves of plants and grasses, and when the hairs are removed the cat will stay at home rather than claw the earth out of her ears.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

The Russian War Office has decided to use henceforth exclusively gray horses for artillery purposes, the reason given for the innovation being that animals of this color have been found by experience to be stronger and more enduring than brown ones.

One Gives Relief.

It is so easy to mistake about indigestion, and think there is some other trouble. The Russian War Office gives relief. Ask any druggist.

The nearest approach to the north pole was on May 13, 1892, when Lieutenant Lockwood stood within 300 miles of that coveted spot.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children

Settles colic, cures wind colic, & cures a bottle.

## IOWA IS IN TEARS!

Awful Carnage Done by a Cyclone in Sioux County.

### DEATH CAME ROARING

Pounced Like a Tiger Upon Its Prey.

From Two Hundred to Three Hundred Lives Lost—Fair Villages and Farms Devastated—Schoolhouses in the Path of the Stormy and Teachereless and People Annihilated—Wires Down and Tracks Washed Out—Rescuing Parties Work in a Wild Revolt of Wind, Rain and Lightning.

The Art of Keeping Warm.

The Russians have a great knack of making their winter pleasant. You feel nothing of the cold in those tightly built houses, where all doors and windows are double, and where the rooms are kept warm by big stoves hidden in the walls. There is no draft in a Russian house, and the inmates dress indoors in the lightest garbs, which contrast oddly with the mass of furs and wraps which they don when going out.

A Russian can afford to run no risk or exposure when he leaves the house for a walk or drive. He covers his head and ears with a fur bonnet, his feet and legs with felt boots lined with wool or fur, which are drawn over the ordinary boots and trousers, and reach up to the knees; he next cloaks himself in a top-coat with a fur collar, lining, and cuffs; he buries his hands in a pair of fingerless gloves of seal or bear skin.

Thus equipped, and with the collar of his coat raised all around, so that it muffles him up to his eyes, the Russian exposes only his nose to the cold air, and he takes care frequently to give that organ a little rub to keep the circulation going. A stranger who is apt to forget the precaution would often get his nose frozen if it were not for the courtesy of the Russians, who will always warn him if they see his nose "whitening," and will, unblinden, help him to chafe it vigorously with snow.

In Russian cities walking is just possible for men during the winter, but hardly so for ladies. The women of the poorer classes wear knee boots; those of the shop-keeping class seldom venture out at all, those of the aristocracy go out in sleighs.

John Adams had a cool, deliberate way of speaking, that carried conviction to the minds of his hearers.

### MERITED REWARD.

SALES OF LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Unequalled in the History of Medicine, Honesty, Excellence, Faithfulness Fully Rewarded.

(SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.)

Never in the history of medicine has the demand for one particular remedy for female diseases equalled that attained by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and never in the history of Mrs. Pinkham's wonderful Compound has the demand for it been so great as it is today.

Damage Will Be Enormous.

No intelligent estimate of the damage inflicted can be made, but it will reach into the millions. A curious feature of the cyclone was the accompaniment of electrical violence. Many deaths by lightning are reported.

Numerous victims were found lodged in the trees, where they had been hurled by the storm, and so seriously injured that death is expected mortally. Two young boys who had come from the field near Atoms at the approach of the storm were injured in the barnyard, one seriously and the other fatally. Wires were completely stripped from the posts, and in some places posts were all taken from the ground. Horses, cattle and vehicles were hurled through the air like chaff, and the country for three-quarters of a mile wide and many miles in extent is entirely wrecked.

Where had stood fine residences could be found nothing but a cellular hole and in some cases a few twisted timbers, while strewn on the ground were portions of the buildings and furniture, bearing not the least semblance of their original form and useless except for kindling. Fields that were beautiful as green carpets with the sprouting grain are now as bare as in the bleak months of winter. Trees are uprooted and all is desolation along the trail of the destroyer.

Sioux Center, a small town forty-five miles north of Sioux City, was first to report the disaster. The first news was received by the Sioux City and Northern Railway from its agents at Sioux Center. The dispatch read:

"Cyclone passed one mile northwest of Sioux Center late in the evening; he reported that his house was blown away and his family killed. He himself escaped and says that at least 200 or 300 people must have been killed."

Parties were sent out from Hull, Sioux Center and Orange City, but their work was carried on in total darkness and in the midst of a tremendous wind and rain storm.

Probably Wiped Out.

Perkins, a small town between Sioux Center and Dooon, was directly in the path of the storm and was almost entirely wiped out. With wires all down, tracks washed out and the roads full of debris, it was no easy matter to reach it.

Physicians set out from Hull, Orange City and Sioux Center, but met with every conceivable obstacle in their effort to reach the scene of the storm.

The storm did not reach Sibley proper in its most furious form, or the fatality must have been frightful. It was most violent half a mile east of the town. There the farmhouse of Herman Bellkamp was completely demolished and Mrs. Bellkamp and two children killed.

A mile further on the storm struck the dwelling of John Walterman, reducing it to kindling wood. Mrs. Walterman was struck on the head by a flying piece of a joist and instantly killed. Walterman himself was painfully bruised and William Walterman's shoulder was crushed. Mrs. Walterman held her year-old baby in her arms and the baby escaped without a scratch.

John Coghlan and family escaped by taking refuge in a cyclone cave, but his home and barn were destroyed. The Whitney school house was wrecked and D. Whitney's barn destroyed. The barns of Roseberg, Hamlin, Little Child and Blackmore, a few miles west of Sibley, were wrecked. A woman is reported killed by lightning near Ashton.

Result Is the Fatal Shooting of Two Men Near St. Joseph, Mo.

Two men fatally shot is the result of a frustrated attempt to rob a Burlington train coming into St. Joseph, Mo. For some days a gang of tough characters has been hanging around, and information was brought to the Burlington officials that the Omaha express was to be held up. William Haag, a hotel man, furnished the information, and the officers sent guards, who frustrated the design. Wednesday evening, while Richard Rau, an employee of Haag, was sitting in the bar of Haag's place, Thomas Parral, one of the gang, stepped inside the door and without a word, shot Haag through the stomach, inflicting a fatal wound. Citizens quickly gathered and captured the man after a long chase, not, however, until Parral had been fatally shot.

### SWEPT BY A CYCLONE.

#### TERRIBLE HAVOC WROUGHT IN KANSAS.

Ten Persons Are Killed and Many Injured in the Vicinity of Halstead. Property Loss Will Be Large—Children Narrowly Escape.

Farmhouses Levelled.

Wednesday afternoon a fearful cyclone devastated a strip of country several hundred yards wide and at least sixteen miles in length in the vicinity of Halstead, Kan., killing ten persons outright and seriously injuring several others, while many have received slight injuries.

The cyclone struck the house of Mrs. Frye, a widow, who lived about nine miles southwest of Halstead, completely destroying it and slightly injuring Mrs. Frye. It picked up the house of John Schulteck and carried it away. The fine two-story house of Joseph Weir was entirely swept away, killing Mrs. Joseph Weir, Grace Weir, aged 11; Herman Weir, aged 5, and a five-weeks-old baby. Mr. Weir had previously left the house, and when the cyclone struck was about fifty yards away. He clung to a tree, but was badly injured by flying debris and will die. Joseph Weir, Jr., and sister, Maud Weir, the only ones in the family who took to the cellar, escaped with only slight injuries.

The home of E. C. Caldwell, which was sixty yards west of the Weirs', was unroofed and the side torn away. The family escaped by taking to the cellar. The next house in the path of the storm was William Armstrong's, which was completely wiped from the face of the earth. Mr. Armstrong was killed. Mrs. Armstrong seriously and perhaps fatally injured, and Grandma Chapin, who was sick in bed, was killed.

About 100 yards east of the Armstrong home the large two-story residence of E. F. Frizzell was picked up, as was also a large two-story house of J. F. Frizzell, across the road, and both, together with all the outbuildings, were completely swept away, leaving only enough debris to show that a house had stood there. The families of both the Frizzells escaped uninjured. Spencer Ross' house was in the line of the tornado, and was carried away in the storm, and was carried away, as were also the houses of A. S. Powell, J. A. Comas, Andrew Thompson and Memo Hege. Miss Daisy Neff, of Perkins' house, was badly injured, as was Mrs. J. Comas.

School Children Safe.

At the Hegre district school the school children had just been dismissed. Hegre saw the storm approaching, and fearing its results, hurried the scholars to his cyclone cellar. His foresightedness prevented an awful loss of life, for just as the last child had been safely stowed away in the cellar, the cyclone struck the house over them and demolished it. As it was, not one of them was even slightly injured. The fury of the storm seems to have done its worst about five miles west of Halstead. Near the Frizzell home dead cattle, horses, hogs and chickens are scattered all over the wheat fields.

Those who first saw the disaster concerning say it made very slow progress, traveling not faster than a person could run. It seemed to waver first in one direction and then in another. As far as heard from, covering a distance of eighteen miles across the country from southwest to northeast, twenty residences, nearly all of them large ones, were destroyed. The loss will be not less than \$200,000. Everybody in the track of the storm lost everything.

On the Way to the Cape.

A horse, an excellent steeplechaser, was once being taken from England to the Cape. The box in which it was lodged stood close to the entrance to the saloon. Thus its head was very near to the waiters as they passed to and fro at meal times. One waiter there was who thought it good fun to give the horse a hard crack on the nose every time he passed the box. The animal bore this malicious treatment patiently for a while, but one day it took its revenge. Came along from the kitchen with a dish of currant and rice in each hand, when he suddenly found himself lifted from his feet in a strong, masterful grasp, though roughly shaken, and then flung onto the deck amongst the savory and steaming mess that had been intended for the first-class dining table. The man left the horse severely alone afterward.

Christian Endeavors.

Should not decide on their route to the great convention at Boston in July until they have read the beautifully illustrated "The Niagara Falls Route." Address for copy O. W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.

Poor Taste.

"De man dat lub de soun' on his own voice," said Uncle Eben, "hez mons' allus got mighty po' taste."—Richmond Star.

A Poisonous Mist.

This fitly describes miasma, a vaporous poison which breeds chills and fever, bilious remittent, dumb ague, ague cake, and in the tropics deadly typhoid forms of fever. Bectetter's Stomach Bitters prevents and cures these complaints. Biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia, nervous and kidney trouble, rheumatism, neuralgia and impaired vitality are remedied by the great restorative.

The withdrawal of the troops from Corinto and the departure of the fleet would not only end all questions of British territorial extension in Nicaragua, but also put at rest the fears entertained that the control of the Nicaragua Canal route would be seriously affected by the proximity of British forces. The affair has cost Nicaragua more than the original \$7,500. It was necessary to raise 3,000 extra troops at a cost of \$3,000 a day. The abandonment of Corinto as a customs port has also resulted in much loss. The disturbance to business and commerce is a loss which cannot be measured in dollars.

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## THE OLD FRIENDS.

The old friends, the old friends!  
We loved when we were young,  
With sunshine on their faces,  
And music on their tongues!  
The bees are in the almond flower,  
The birds renew their strain!  
But the old friends, once lost to us,  
Can never come again.

The old friends, the old friends!  
Their brow is lined with care;  
They're furrowed in the faded cheek,  
And silver in the hair;  
But to me they are the old friends still  
In youth and bloom the same,  
As when we drove the flying ball,  
Or shouted in the game.

The old men, the old men!  
How slow they crept along!  
How naughtily we scoffed at them  
In days when we were young!  
Their proslin' and their dozing,  
Their spirit of timorousness by,  
Their shiver like an aspen leaf  
If but a breath went by.

But we, we are the old men now,  
Our blood is faint and chill;  
We cannot leap the mighty brook,  
Or climb the breakneck hill.  
We meander down the shortest cuts,  
We rest on stick or stile,  
And the young men half-ashamed to  
laugh.

Yet pass us with a smile:  
But the young men, the young men!

Their strength is fair to see;  
The straight back and the springy stride,

The eye is falcon free;

The shout above the frosty wind;

As up the hill they go:

But though so high above us now,  
They soon shall be as low.

O weary, weary drag the years

As life draws near the end;

And sadly, sadly fall the tears

For loss of love and friend.

But we'll not doubt there's good about  
In all of humankind;

So here's a health before we go.

To those we leave behind!

Spectator.

## WHAT A BREAKFAST DID.

"You love her, my son."

"I do."

"And have told her so?"

"Never in words, mother."

An expression of relief escaped Mrs. Hawley's lips. And putting her hand caressingly on her son's shoulder, she said:

"Herbert, when your brother married, having no daughter of my own, my heart was gladdened with the thought that my boy's wife would fill the vacant place in both heart and home. You know how terribly I was disappointed. Oh! my boy, with this, Albert's dreadful mistake, even before you, I fear you will do likewise. Louise Delmar is not the girl to make you happy. The petted favorite of such a woman as Mrs. Courtney, her aunt, whose whole life is devoted to fashion, what can you expect of Louise? Promise me you will proceed no further in this matter until you know better; that is, until you find out she is different from what she seems."

"Oh, mother, how can I ever know her better unless I become something more to her than a mere acquaintance? Do not bind me with such a promise."

"I must. Promise me, my son! Your happiness is my only aim. If she is worthy you will find it out some time."

"After another man has won her, perhaps," said Herbert, gloomily.

"No, I think not. I do not ask you to withdraw entirely from her society; and if you have made a favorable impression on her heart she will not readily transfer her kindly feeling to another."

Mrs. Hawley won the promise she sought. Poor fellow! The bright hopes which filled his heart were suddenly dashed aside.

He believed Louise thought more favorably of him than any of the other young men who sought her society. He had determined, after speaking to his mother on the subject, to tell his love and win her promise to be his. So, of course, the interview with his mother, and the result, was a severe disappointment.

A few evenings after Mrs. Hawley was seated in the parlor with Herbert. Vainly she had endeavored to draw him into conversation. He remained in gloomy silence. And his mother was wishing someone would come in, to make it necessary for him to throw off the depression and exert himself to be a little agreeable, when the door opened, and the servant announced "Mr. Mayo."

Tom Mayo was Herbert's chum and class mate. Mrs. Hawley gladly welcomed his coming. As he acknowledged her cordial greeting, he said:

"My call is especially for you, Mrs. Hawley; to solicit your influence with that obstinate son of yours. I've been pleading with him for a week past to promise he will go home with me to Baltimore, and spend the Easter holidays. My sister has written me to bring a couple of friends. She is going to have some of her school mates, and we expect a very pleasant time. But Herbert insists that he cannot. Will you help me?"

Mrs. Hawley was delighted with the prospect, and earnestly joined her efforts with his to induce him to go.

At length they were successful. And the next morning Tom, Herbert and another friend left town for the former's home.

Three days after Mrs. Hawley received a letter from her son, bringing this information:

"On my arrival at Mayo's I received a surprise which would have been a very happy one had I not been bound by that hard promise. You, perhaps, will think it all a concerted plan. But I tell you, and you will believe me, I never dreamed of meeting Louise, when I stood before her in Mrs. Mayo's drawing room."

Notwithstanding the barrier against any further progress in Herbert's wooing, he spent a very pleasant week. New hope was in his heart. In daily intercourse with Louise, his love grew greater. He was convinced life with her would be such as to make him the happiest of mortals.

A proof to him of her worth was, the children lingered near and clung about her while she listened with interest to their prattle, and busied her fingers with little articles for their amusement.

It was the last evening of their stay. Tom and his friend had prolonged the pleasant visit to the last hour. Herbert's business had not been so pressing as the others, and he would gladly have remained longer; but of course he felt bound to return when they did.

It was a terrible night. The rain, which had been falling during the afternoon, came down in torrents. There was no prospect of anything better in the morning. Nevertheless they must leave on the early train.

Herbert had accompanied Tom down to the basement, in a hunt for sundry rubber coats and overshoes. They were about to enter the kitchen to make inquiries of Bridget, when a wail, as of the greatest grief and despair escaped that worthy's lips.

Herbert started back with a look of much anxiety. Tom whispered:

"Nothing of much consequence. Something has gone wrong with her. Stand back little and be quiet; we shall soon know the trouble."

And soon it was as Tom predicted. Bridget groaned forth:

"Tin o'clock! Oh! bad luck to him! an' he'll not come to-night! An' it's Bridget O'Grady's reputation as a cook will be ruined by a baste of a butcher."

Just then the listener's attention was directed from Bridget by the sound of light footsteps coming down the stairs. Further back into the shade they drew, as the kitchen door opened, and they heard the pleasant voice of Miss Delmar, asking:

"Can I have some hot water, Bridget?"

Bridget immediately poured out her grief to Louise, who at once undertook to help get breakfast which should sustain the reputation of the kitchen; out of the scanty materials on hand, and ended by saying:

"We will give the gentlemen a very nice breakfast, Bridget."

"It strikes me, Tom, we are learning some secrets in the culinary art in a rather questionable way. I think we had better retire," said Herbert.

The next morning when Herbert entered the breakfast room, he felt a little curiosity to see the result of Miss Delmar's debut in Bridget's domain.

As he had hoped, the object of his thoughts that morning, and dreams the night before, was waiting at the table to preside at the breakfast, which, to Herbert's mind, was the most delightful in his life.

Louise was charming in her simple morning toilet. Bridget was the picture of good humor. And how could she be otherwise? The breakfast was a perfect success. The fragrant coffee; the rice cakes, so light and crisp; an orange; beautiful to look at, and delicious to taste; a dish of delicate and tempting looking little articles, which the young gentlemen seemed to relish very highly. Louise laughingly called them "wonders," and Herbert was sure they were the result of Bridget's attack on the much abused "ham bone."

The homicide record of the last quarter was not so large as usual. It included thirty-four male and four female prisoners. There were no arrests for murder, and it is very rare in New York that a woman is charged with that offense, in its highest grade, though the victims of pre-meditated murderous assaults are in the great majority of cases women, not men.

### Electricity for Railroad Trains.

The announcement that the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad had made a contract with a prominent electrical company for the first part of its equipment with electrical motors has a significance which can hardly be overestimated. It means that the march of electricity on the domain of steam in railroading has reached a stage from which many of the vague generalities and apparently wild theories of electrical engineers are looming up into distinct and startling possibilities.

The operation of electric locomotives on railroads of fifty and one hundred miles is now under consideration, and electrical experts are already reducing to the level of a business discussion the question of electrical traction of heavy trains.

The ideal system has yet to be evolved; but the direct current three-wire system of not less than 1,000 volts on a side, using the rail as a balancing conductor, is freely advocated.

That evening, after business, Tom called.

Hunting for something in his pocket, he drew forth a letter, and said:

"There! I declare this is too bad! I promised Miss Delmar to deliver this to-night. I forgot all about it. It's too late now, and it is fully a mile from here."

"To Mrs. Courtney's?" asked Herbert.

"Oh no! Mrs. Agatha Foster's, 50th street."

"The name is very familiar," said Mrs. Hawley. "Ah, I remember; I knew her several years ago. Once, I have heard she was in very comfortable circumstances; but meeting with sad reverses, she became housekeeper in the Courtney family."

A bright thought came to Mrs. Hawley then. From Mrs. Foster she could learn all about Miss Delmar.

"Mr. Mayo," she said, "if you have no objection I will deliver this letter to-morrow morning. It is many years since I met Mrs. Foster, and I should like to renew the acquaintance."

Tom acquiesced. Herbert's eyes sought his mother's. Instantly he knew the object of the visit.

The next morning found Mrs. Hawley in the humble home of Miss Delmar's friend. The old lady delighted in talking of Louise. She brought forth numerous articles of comfort, the work of her favorite.

"You know her in the fashionable world; I in the humble home. With her high position, beauty, grace and accomplishments, she will likely make a brilliant match. But I often think what a blessing she would be to a poor man."

When Mrs. Hawley returned to Herbert, she smilingly said:

"Mrs. Foster is not an impartial judge, for she is as much in love with Miss Delmar as you. But I give you back your promise, Herbert: win her if you can!"

Herbert hastened to make up for

lost time, and so, under plea of pressing business, he again visited Baltimore.

Much surprised was Louise when, less than a week after parting with him, the servant handed her his card.

An hour after, he was happy. He had told his love, and won her promise to be his.

Mrs. Hawley was a just woman. She had fully acknowledged her error in pronouncing Louise unfit for domestic happiness. And ever after declared, "Herbert's wife is a real treasure." —*New York News.*

### WOMEN AND CRIME.

Few of the Fair Sex Among New York's Prisoners.

In the official reports made by the Police Department a separate record is kept of the felonies. These form a relatively small percentage when compared with the total number of arrests, and a peculiar thing about them is that very few women are among the prisoners. According to the official report of the last quarter of 1891 arrests in New York for felonies only 92 were women, while 1,589 were men.

Of the ninety-two women, fifty-more than half—were charged with crime of larceny; fourteen were charged with an offense which is made a felony by statute, attempted suicide; eight were charged with felonious assault, usually against another woman; three with burglary, one with bigamy, one with perjury, and one with forgery, rare among women.

In the total of arrests thirty-six different crimes are represented, and in the case of twenty-two of these there were male offenders only. At the head of the list was the odious crime of arson, and lower down were blackmail, bribery, counterfeiting, extortion, passing counterfeit money, robbery and embezzlement.

In respect to the last charge it has become a fact so well known as to be universally admitted that with the increasing number of girls and women employed in stores, shops, offices and public departments in New York there has been no corresponding increase in the number of financial breaches of trust. Embezzlements by women are so rare as to be practically unknown, and the standard of honesty has been greatly raised by their employment in offices and business houses generally.

There are some things about the felony record of the police department which do not appear upon the surface. Thus the number of arrests and prosecutions for bigamy are four times more numerous among men than among women. If novelists are to be believed, duplicity and deceit are much oftener characteristic of women than of men. Yet for the statutory legal crime of false pretenses there were no arrests among women in the last quarter, and it is fondly to be hoped that there was no occasion for any.

The homicide record of the last quarter was not so large as usual. It included thirty-four male and four female prisoners. There were no arrests for murder, and it is very rare in New York that a woman is charged with that offense, in its highest grade, though the victims of pre-meditated murderous assaults are in the great majority of cases women, not men.

The time for leaving came. It was a severe trial for Herbert to go without whispering a word of tenderness.

There was such a wistful earnestness in his eyes, as they lingered so long gazing into hers, that Louise knew he loved her, and wondered why he did not tell her so.

In the hall the young gentlemen called Bridget, to thank her for the very nice breakfast she had given them at such a very unseasonable hour.

Bridget, looking at the notes that were placed in her hand, hesitated a moment and then exclaimed:

"Yes, it's your dollars I'll take, for she's not wantin' for them, an' thank ye. But it's the reputation and credit that Bridget O'Grady will take from no one. The breakfast was none of mine doin'! Miss Louise was; and all out of a ham bone and a bit of nothing she made the ill-fated breakfast. It's a jewel she is! Sure, an' it's a lucky man that gets her, it is!"

Herbert's heart fully responded to Bridget's praise.

Immediately after his arrival home, he gave his mother a full account of his visit. But I think most likely she made full allowance for a lover's enthusiasm.

That evening, after business, Tom called.

Hunting for something in his pocket, he drew forth a letter, and said:

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lost time, and so, under plea of pressing business, he again visited Baltimore.

Speaking of the young man who talks in public places, I heard a report made to him last Thursday night which was so good I was surprised never to have heard it before. It was at the theater, and the young man had seen the play before. He let everybody for four seats around know that, and he kept telling just what was coming end just how funny it would be when it did come. He had a pretty girl with him, and he was trying to amuse her. At length he said:

"Did you ever try listening to a play with your eyes shut? You've no idea how queer it seems!"

A middle-aged man with a red face sat just in front. He twisted himself about in his seat and glared at the young man.

"Young man," said he, "did you ever try listening to a play with your mouth shut?"

And the silence was almost painful.

## SPIDER FARM.

### QUEER INDUSTRY IN PENN-SYLVANIA.

An Old Frenchman Sells the Spiders to Wine Merchants—Making New Bottles Look Like Old.

There is but one spider farm in the United States. As